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No. 16

Military Government

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With this issue the MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Weekly Field Report
is discontinued

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



No. 16 — 27 October 1945

Military Government

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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General

There is to be established in STUTTGART early in November a Regional Government Co-ordinating Office, to be a connecting link between the Deputy Military Government and the German Secretariat which is being set up as a co-ordinating facility between the three States of the Zone. In continuation of previous meetings designed to place full responsibility of the German Economic Agencies (operating under U.S. policy), U.S. Economic representatives are scheduled to confer this week with Military Government functional officers and German civil authorities in the three State capitals.

Election Codes: All election codes have been completed by the three States and submitted to this headquarters for study and forwarding to Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.).

Displaced Persons: As an interim policy, established as a result of a request from the Eastern Military District, Jews (other than those formerly repatriated) now infiltrating into the U.S. Zone will be temporarily cared for in segregated installations separate from UNRRA or Jewish centers. Of the 496,777 displaced persons still in the Zone (as of 19 October), 33,734 Russians and 80,755 Balts are classified as non-repatriable. Polish movement by rail was discontinued in a three-day embargo on 25 October, scheduled to resume at the rate of two trains daily. Hungarian movement has been stopped until 2 November. To date, 72,052 Poles and 22,500 Hungarians have been repatriated. Return to all Zones of Germany of 152,000 German nationals from U.S. Zone, AUSTRIA, (including 42,000 former Wehrmacht personnel) is scheduled for completion by 31 October.

Education and Religion: An amendment to the 7 July directive on Military Government, covering the subjects of libraries and youth activities, has been issued. At the German Evangelical Church Conference held at STUTTGART 18-29 October, with international Protestant Church representatives in attendance, the various phases of the problem of rehabilitation of the Evangelical Church were discussed.

Permission was given for the reopening of the following educational institutions in the U.S. Zone: Philosophical-Theological Hochschule, and the Boys' Seminary at DILLINGEN; the Maristen Missions Seminary Furstenzel at PASSAU; the Technische Hochschule BERLIN, formerly located temporarily in the U.S. Zone, AUSTRIA, now moved to ERLANGEN; the Philosophical-Theological College of St. Georgen, FRANKFURT; the Episcopal Seminary for Priests at LIMBURG; and the Priester Seminar at FULDA.

The quota of displaced persons permitted to attend German medical schools was raised from four per cent to ten per cent of the total enrollment.

Finance: A directive has been issued to the Military Districts designating the Reichsbank-hauptstelle, FRANKFURT, as the central accounting and settlement office in the U.S. Zone for inter-zonal giro transfers between the U.S. Zone and the British and French Zones. Forty-seven claims from United Nations and neutral countries were received during the week, making a total of 1712 claims received to date. Five were received from enemy nationals.

Economics: The International Seed Conference was held at BRUSSELS, 12 October. There is an ample seed supply for the world's requirements. The U.S. Zone of Germany was allocated 23,900 tons of seed, 19,265 tons of which is to come from the United States. Emergency requirements for wheat in the French Zone of Germany was met by making available 15,000 NLT of wheat now stored in the U.S. Zone.

Restitution of Fine Art: A ceremony was held in AMSTERDAM on 24 October for the return to the NETHERLANDS of looted Dutch paintings, valued at 1,500,000 dollars. The ceremony, arranged by the Netherlands authorities as an expression of international amity and co-operation, marks the first restitution to the NETHERLANDS of looted works of art.

Denazification: The following shows comparative figures received to date on progress in denazification:

Fragebogen: Mandatory-Removal Category:

By:	Received:	Processed:	Total Found to be in Category:	Still Retained in Office:
15 Sept	351,607	251,693	60,564	10,789
13 Oct	544,971	365,674	85,915	2,405
20 Oct	605,044	412,531	96,303	1,656

Of the 227 detachments in the Zone, 156 report that Fragebogen have been made out on all employees of German civil agencies. Arrests of nazis or militarists in the Mandatory-Arrest Category now total 22,259.

Communications: Because rehabilitation of the Reichspost is being hampered by lack of vehicles for mail transport, Military Districts were directed to return to the Reichspost all postal vehicles now being used for other purposes. Authority was granted for the resumption of the postal check and savings services in the U.S. Zone. Arrangements for inter-zonal transportation of mail are now complete, and instructions pertaining thereto have been sent to Military Districts.

Political Activities

Detachments throughout the United States Zone report a slight increase in political activities in the larger cities but a continuing complete lack of interest in the smaller communities. A Regierungsbezirk in BAVARIA states that the complexities involved in making application for the formation of parties, as well as the restrictions on membership, have, to some extent, retarded political development. Again, the fact that parties are permitted to organize only on the lowest level necessarily limits their authority as well as their appeal. In some localities numerous parties with practically identical programs but slightly different names have asked for authorization to organize. The situation is confusing to the average German who prefers to wait until the small groups have become affiliated with a larger organization before committing himself. He fears the possibility of joining a party whose program may be satisfactory on the local level, but might prove entirely unsatisfactory at a later date when regional and national issues are involved. Landkreis BERGSTRASSE in Regierungsbezirk DARMSTADT reports that many so-called Christian-Democrat or Democrat parties have asked for permission to organize. The detachment is suggesting that they amalgamate, at least temporarily, on the Landkreis level.

The parties of the left continue to hold their lead in actual organization. In BAVARIA, to date, 28 political groups have received authorization from Military Government: 12 Social Democratic, 10 Communist, 2 Christian Social, 2 Christian Democrat, 1 Antifascist Socialist, and 1 Christian Social Bavarian Democrat.

A first instance of a political party openly exerting pressure on the civil administration is reported from a Landkreis in WÜRTTEMBERG. The Social Democratic Party submitted a request for the removal from office of certain functionaries including non-nazis as well as nazis in the discretionary removal category. They also expressed dissatisfaction with the Oberbürgermeister.

As to the political status of former members of the nazi party, there are still many conflicting opinions. The Communist Party in

SCHWÄBISCH GMÜND denies membership to anyone who ever belonged to the NSDAP or any of its affiliates. On the other hand there are persistent reports that the Communists are accepting former nazis, and in some instances carrying on an active campaign for their support. This confusion may be explained again by the fact that parties are officially recognized only on the lowest level. Thus, a group of former nazis, it is reported from Landkreis MINDELHEIM in SCHWÄBEN, are preparing to organize a Communist party. It may be expected that this anomalous situation will continue until such time as some control or supervision may be exercised from higher levels on subordinate groups which appropriate their political label for purposes of camouflage.

As far as actual exclusion from party membership in legitimate organizations is concerned, it is noteworthy that the Social Democratic Party in MANNHEIM has established a committee of five to pass on membership applications of former nazis. "Militarists and activists" will not be permitted to join, but nominal nazis will.

In drafting the new municipal codes there is the same disagreement over the question of former nazis. The BADEN code excludes automatically all who were members of the NSDAP before 1 May, 1937, or held a position above that of Blockleiter. In the WÜRTTEMBERG code, on the other hand, no mention is made of the status of nazis.

STUTTGART states that the majority of Germans seem to favor exclusion of nazis from public office but not their disfranchisement.

Resentment against fraternization between American soldiers and German girls continues to be reported by a number of detachments, but not with the same frequency as heretofore. In some localities those responsible for posting bills and for anti-American agitation have been apprehended. This may have lessened the ardor of others. In SONTRA the Germans themselves have reacted against this type of activity, as indicated by posters warning workers against activities of former nazis.

Legal

Eastern Military District MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

BAVARIA: In the week ending 18 October two General Court cases were tried, one involving the forgery of the signature of an American officer and the unlawful possession of a pistol. The accused in this case was sentenced to ten years at hard labor. In the other case, the charge was making false statements to an American soldier on a matter of official concern. In this case the court fined the defendant RM 20,000.

Regierungsbezirk Ober- und Mittelfranken: 449 Summary Court cases were received from the field for examination and review by the Regierungsbezirk detachment. Of these, 154 had been found guilty of major charges, 247 minor charges, 32 had been referred to a higher court, and sixteen had been found not guilty. Eight petitions for review were received.

Seven cases were tried before the Intermediate Court at ANSBACH, resulting in six convictions and one acquittal. Sentences ranged from three to eighteen months.

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz: A Summary Military Court found the Bürgermeister of NABBURG guilty of the charge that four unidentified civilians had attacked an American soldier. These civilians could not be identified or apprehended. A collective fine of RM 3,000 was imposed on the Bürgermeister, as the representative of the community, under the provisions of Ordinance 1, Article 4.

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken: The intermediate Court at WÜRZBURG, during the week ending 9 October, tried four cases involving charges as follows: illegal possession of a weapon and assault with a deadly weapon, resulting in a sentence of ten years' imprisonment; two cases involving illegal possession of a deadly weapon, resulting in sentences of eighteen months' and two years' imprisonment; knowledge of the location of a weapon and failure to make disclosure of same, resulting in three months' imprisonment.

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben: In the week ending 11 October, two cases involving the unlawful possession of firearms were tried by the Intermediate Court. In one of these cases, the court ascertained that a defense witness (brother of the original defendant) testified falsely before the court, and that he was equally guilty with the accused. The court there-upon joined this witness as a defendant, found both of them guilty, and sentenced each to a term of ten years' im-

prisonment at hard labor. The second case also involved two defendants, one of whom was found to be not guilty, while the other received a sentence of four years' imprisonment at hard labor.

A former employee of Military Government in this area was tried on the charge of falsifying his Fragebogen. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment, but because of the defendant's poor health the court suspended two and one half years of the sentence on good behavior after the first six months of the sentence had been served. In another case involving a former employee of Military Government, the charge was the unlawful use of a Military Government requisition, signed by a Military Government officer, and breaking arrest and detention by the Allied Forces. It was also evident to the court that the accused had falsified his testimony before the court. A sentence of ten years at hard labor was imposed.

A Summary Court at AUGSBURG tried 162 cases in, eight of which resulted in findings of not guilty, 50 charges were withdrawn, and two were referred to a higher court. Of the total, 76 were curfew violations, twenty were disobedience of an order of Military Government, and nineteen involved failure to have a valid identification card. Fines imposed for these offenses ranged from RM 10 to RM 7,000. The sentences of imprisonment imposed ranged from five days to one year.

A General Court on 15 October imposed a death sentence. The case involved four Polish nationals who had been in a displaced persons camp at KAUFBEUREN. They left the camp in an automobile early one morning for the purpose of buying hens and pigs from the local farmers. While engaged in stealing the stock from a farmer, they were apprehended. The farmer, who was also the Bürgermeister of the town of EUROSCHOFFEN, ordered them to leave. Two of the Poles fired at the Bürgermeister, one shot passed through his head, killing him instantly. The two armed Poles were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. The other two accused were found guilty of being accessories after the fact and of armed robbery, and were sentenced to five years each.

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern: An Intermediate Court, during the week ending 11 October, tried eight cases, involving principally charges of unlawful possession of weapons and making false statements. Two of these statements resulted in the defendants' being found not guilty. In the other six cases, sentences ranging from one to six years and

fines ranging from RM 1500 to 15,000 were assessed. Of twenty cases reviewed. Eighteen sentences were upheld, one was set aside and one sentence reduced.

Western Military District

Great Hesse: A black-market case was tried in HANAU by an intermediate court, resulting in the conviction of nine out of twelve defendants with a fine of RM 50,000 and two years in jail for the principal defendant. Six months and RM 15,000 for three other defendants and fines ranging down to RM 1,000 for the remainder of the accused were given.

For unauthorized possession of Wehrmacht material a SCHLÜCHTERN defendant was sentenced to two months imprisonment and a fine of RM 1,000. At USINGEN, a defendant was fined RM 1,000 for stealing wood from the local school.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: A new Intermediate Court has been authorized at STUTTGART. Summary Courts in WÜRTTEMBERG tried 190 cases of which 168 were sentenced, nineteen were found not guilty, five were suspended and two dismissed.

The sentences imposed ranged from a fine of 770 marks to 80 days' imprisonment. Of this total, 96 were for curfew violations, 28 for disobedience of Military Government orders, nineteen for property possession and eighteen for acts prejudicial to good order.

At MANNHEIM a Summary Court tried 89 cases, of which 45 of the defendants received sentences, thirty-six cases are still pending. Forty nine of the charges were for curfew violations, 36 for acts prejudiced to good order, and nineteen for disobedience.

The General Court at MANNHEIM tried one case in which the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Bremen Sub-District: In the week ending 17 October, there were 190 cases disposed of by Summary Courts. Of this number, eight were found not guilty, eight were dismissed, eight were referred to a higher court, and two were placed on probation. Fines imposed were from RM 50 to 500. Sentences ranged from four days' to one year imprisonment. Sixty-four of the total were for theft of Allied property, 43 for unlawful possession of Allied property and 24 for curfew violations. In one case the charge was the use of insulting language against an American soldier. The Intermediate Court in the Sub-District tried one German for unlawful possession of firearms. He was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. One fifteen-year-old youth was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing a jeep and operating it without license. 145 Summary Court cases were administratively examined and approved. One petition for clemency was received and

the sentence of 150 days' confinement was reduced to 100 days.

U.S. Sector, Berlin: In the week ending 14 October, 24 cases were disposed of in the Military Government Courts, involving 27 charges. Of this number, nine resulted in fines, seven in imprisonment, four in both fines and imprisonment, one in acquittal, and one in suspension of sentence. In one case, a defendant died pending trial and in another the defendant forfeited his bail. The 27 charges comprised: two for sedition and disobedience; six for theft and fraud; eight for unlawful possession of material; six for disobedience of Military Government orders, and five for acts prejudicial to the Allied interests.

GERMAN COURTS

Eastern Military District

BAVARIA: As of 18 October, 101 Amtsgerichte have been either reopened fully or for administrative purposes. The nomination of Dr. Wilhelm Högner, Minister President of BAVARIA, for the position of Minister of Justice, was approved by this headquarters.

Regierungsbezirk Ober- und Mittelfranken: In the week ending 13 October 1945, eleven amendments to orders prepared approving two judges, three prosecutors, five lawyers and two notaries for the courts at NÜRNBERG, LICHTENFELS, BAMBERG and FÜRTH. Orders for the opening of twenty Amtsgerichte in this area have been issued.

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz: In the week ending 12 October, two Amtsgerichte were authorized to open and ten additional court officers were approved for local courts, subject to Military Government concurrence. In RIEDENBURG approval was given to the appointment of Dr. Robert Weih as judge of the Amtsgericht.

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken: In the week ending 9 October, George Walter was appointed to the Amtsgericht at Gemünden. At GEROLZHOFEN, the local Amtsgericht was mostly concerned with cases of inheritance, and rights of accession. At KITZINGEN, one member of the Amtsgericht who had been previously approved was removed because of his former nazi activities.

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben: The Amtsgericht at DILLINGEN was opened on 28 September, with Dr. Fritz Riedel as Superintendent Oberamtsdirektor.

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern: Authority has been granted for the reopening of Amtsgericht at MÜHLDORF

Western Military District

Great Hesse: The Landgericht and the Oberstaatsanwaltschaft at MARBURG were opened 1 October.

The Landgericht and the Oberstaatsanwalt-schaft at KASSEL will be opened as soon as repairs to the building are completed.

The Amtsgericht at HÖCHST will be re-opened to handle non-contentious matters. Criminal cases arising at HÖCHST will be handled by the Amtsgericht at FRANKFURT.

The Amtsgericht at REINHEIM was authorized to reopen.

The Amtsgericht at FRANKFURT reports that in the week ending 6 October, 102 criminal cases were disposed of and that there are 71 pending. 216 contentious and 275 non-contentious civil matters were handled. RM 6840 were collected in fines. The bulk of the new cases involved divorce and other matters of domestic relations.

The Amtsgericht at ERBACH reports that it is still primarily concerned with inheritance investigations, guardianship matters and publication of wills. A few cases involve the purchase of land.

In the week ending 16 October, the Amtsgericht at HOCHTSFELD dealt with thirteen cases. For three of these cases, the trial date has been fixed, whereas action has been taken in ten cases. Most of these were theft.

The presiding judge of the Amtsgericht at FULDA has notified the KASSEL Detachment that it would be of utmost necessity to open three Zweigstellen under this Amtsgericht. Permission will be given to open these Zweigstellen as soon as proper personnel can be found. This Amtsgericht tried 24 criminal cases, 56 civil cases and 60 non-contentious matters. The Amtsgericht KORBACH tried three criminal cases meeting out sentences ranging from 6 weeks to one year.

The Amtsgericht at HUNZFELD tried the following cases in the week ending 17 October; four criminal cases involving three convictions, one suspended sentence, twenty-seven non-contentious matters were dealt with.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: On 9 October, one Amtsgericht judge and six additional lawyers were sworn in and qualified as members of the WÜRTTEMBERG bar.

Bremen Sub-District: In the week ending 17 October, the Landgericht at WESERMÜNDE tried two criminal cases, one involving manslaughter in which the accused was acquitted. The other involved assault and battery, and the accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Seventeen persons were sentenced by the BREMEN Landgericht. Eleven of the accused were convicted of theft. On the civilian side, 32 cases were disposed of. Sixty-nine criminal cases were tried, theft being the prevailing offense. Sixteen lawyers, ten of whom were notaries as well, were disbarred from practice.

U. S. Sector, Berlin: On 15 October, the same hierarchy of courts which existed prior to the occupation was established on a city-wide

basis, to wit: Kammergericht (the Oberlandesgericht for BERLIN), Landgericht, and Amtsgericht.

PRISONS

Eastern Military District

BAVARIA: The Board of Review appointed on 5 October has completed the final review of cases in the following prisons: STADELHEIM, NEUDECK, AICHACH, LANDSBURG, EBRACH, AND ROTTENFELD. Of the 41 cases considered at the ROTTENFELD Prison in this final review, thirteen were recorded for release upon clearance by CIC. A conference was held with the legal and prison officers at ANSBACH relative to the conditions at NÜRNBERG Prison, and it was suggested to the prison officer that this prison be used only as a lock-up and that prisoners serving more than 60 days be transferred to proper prisons. The workhouse at BERDORF has 85 prisoners. Assistance was requested in redistribution of inmates in the workhouse.

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz: The STRAUBING Zuchthaus reports that the prison farm has completed its threshing for the year. The German mail system proved its value in that the prison at KASSEL was able to send important records of prisoners to STRAUBING. One of these records helped prove the case for a life sentence. A list of the prison industries of the STRAUBING Zuchthaus is as follows: 300-acre farm, with various types of livestock; paint shop for sign painting; locksmith; leather and shoe repair shop; laundry; printing and bookbinding shop; knitting shop; tailor shop; and private bakery. The printing and sign-painting shops are making the most progress and the volume of work is increasing. Military Government, Military Police, UNRRA, and occupational troops are accounting for most of the work orders.

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben: As of 1 October, Nieder Schonfeld Reformatory contained a total of 285 prisoners, 87 of whom had been transferred from a prison in HEILBRONN on 4 April without records. Thirty-one inmates have completed their minimum sentences; conditions in the prison hospital have been rectified, and at present sanitary conditions are excellent. A prison hospital has been set up in AUGSBURG. Prinz-Karl-Kaserne was opened for the admission of Military Government as well as CIC prisoners, and can accommodate 57 inmates. Prison guards are now armed with carbines, but no ammunition has been issued. Arrangements for the winter have been virtually completed in all institutions in the Regierungsbezirk.

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern: During the month of September transfer of prisoners to proper institutions alleviated the former crowded conditions of the Amtsgerichtsgefängnis. This aided in the harvesting of crops at major prisons. As of 30 September major prisons had a total capacity of 4088. Of this

number, 2355 were for male and 1693 for female prisoners. The prison population was 2186, of which 1682 were male and 504 female prisoners. The Land and Amtsgerichtsgefängnis had a total capacity of 1575 accommodations, of which 1073 were for male and 572 for female prisoners. Population totals 1242, 1,000 of whom were male prisoners. Franz Kohler was appointed temporary Director of BERNAU Strafgefängnis on 8 October to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former temporary Director.

Western Military District

Great Hesse: A general improvement in prison facilities and prison administration has been observed. No reports of congestion are being received.

There has been a large increase in inmates caused by the fact that security troops are detaining transients for questioning, which presented a problem. At HERSFELD, there were 39 people in jail and 155 confined in the

Venereal Disease Hospital. At MARBURG, 53 women, suspected of having venereal disease were transferred to the Venereal Disease Hospital at HADAMAR. Work is now in progress to replace the military guards at BREITENAU with civilians. At WITZENHAUSEN, due to a recent escape of two prisoners, civilian police armed with sticks have been placed around the jail.

Bremen Sub-District: As of 17 October, there were 577 persons held in prisons for trial. Twenty eight prisoners were released by the German Board of Review and one was given a suspension of his sentence. On 13 October five Polish prisoners escaped from the BREMEN-BLUMENTHAL Prison. The official who had been on duty was replaced. Two prisoners died in the Tuberculosis Ward during the week ending 17 October. The Prison Director reports there is a steadily increase in the number of cases suffering from the following ailments: pleurisy, chilblains, swollen knees and knuckles, heavy increase in head colds.

Public Safety

Police

Rural police organization are operating effectively. It is expected that the men trained will aid materially in restoring the impaired efficiency caused by the removal of experienced policemen under the denazification program. The civilian population is rapidly coming to recognize the authority of the civilian police. This situation arises as a result of recent arrests, and the psychological effect that weapons, uniforms and transportation has on the general public. It may be generally stated that the efficiency of the German police is increasing daily. The training and the distribution of uniforms have been contributing factors to this improvement.

In a recent attack on one of the Rural Police Stations, the chief of the station was badly wounded. The perpetrators were Poles, three of whom have been apprehended. One was wounded by the police while being apprehended. It is significant that the German police are beginning to take hold of such situations and handle them without outside assistance.

In the BREMEN Sub-District, several incidents were reported between American soldiers and German naval personnel who are still in uniform working on mine sweepers in the area.

The first group of 50 Rural Police officers have graduated from the school at AUGSBURG and a second group are now attending.

Fire Services

Several reports have stated that various German Fire Services have been immobilized for one to two days at a time because of lack of gasoline and Diesel oil. This problem is a local one, because it is within the power of the Military Government Officer in the area concerned to order the German economic agency to allocate necessary distribution of POL.

Local fire chiefs are expressing concern over the problem of starting their motor apparatus during the winter if there is to be no fuel to heat the fire stations.

An American soldier was reported to have been burned to death when two U.S. motor vehicles which had been involved in an accident caught fire. The local German fire department in ESSLINGEN responded promptly, and put forth every effort but was unable to rescue the soldier in time.

Seven cases of arson in one week have been reported in one Landkreis. The members of one family are suspected and are being investigated.

A total of 90 members have been dismissed from the BREMEN Fire Department in the denazification program.

An arsonist, who caused a major fire in an attempt to conceal evidence of black market activity, has been arrested.

Reorganization of the BERLIN Fire Department has progressed to the point where 25 of the 37 fire stations manned by professional fire-fighters and 57 of the 58 fire stations manned by volunteers are now again in operation. In addition, approximately 400 of the former 2000 fire alarm boxes now in operation.

The reorganization of the professional Fire Brigades in the U.S. Zone has now progressed to the point where, the denazification having been accomplished, the inefficient and inept men among those employed as replacements are being weeded out. The process will necessarily continue for some time. The volunteer Fire Brigades report they are having difficulty in getting returning soldiers to volunteer their services as Fire Brigade members. A weariness and lack of interest in community affairs seems to be fairly general at the present time. It may be necessary to re-establish the old German system of obligatory service in the Fire Brigade in order to provide adequate fire protection in some communities.

Finance

Currency and Banking

The movement towards an excess of withdrawals over deposits in the U.S. Zone has lost much of its impetus, with the exceptions of the city of KASSEL, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN, and the BREMEN Sub-District, where the unfavorable balance continues. In BAVARIA, on the other hand, the position has now returned to favorable. The wave of withdrawals was generally ascribed to fear on the part of persons in industry that they would be removed, as denazification proceeded, and that their accounts would consequently be blocked. Office of Military Government (Western District) lends no credence to the suggestion that the run indicated a sudden lack of confidence in the banking system. Moreover the Military Government Detachment for Regierungsbezirk KASSEL believes that the situation in the city of KASSEL was overemphasized in reports by bankers to local Military Government. In BREMEN, where the trend towards an excess of withdrawals continues, the cash position of the banks declined by RM 2,620,511 during 12 and 18 October. In NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN, a similar condition reported throughout the area for the week ending 14 October resulted in the rapid depletion of cash. Apprehension following publication of Military Government Law No. 8 and end-of-the-month withdrawals were largely responsible for these developments, but available data do not permit an evaluation of the relative importance of these factors.

The small denomination currency shortage still prevails in some sections of Bavaria, and would be more keenly felt if worn-out currency were removed from circulation. It is possible that the coin shortages reported in BREMEN, OFFENBACH, and MANNHEIM are local, and will be alleviated as the Reichsbanks begin to function more normally in the distribution of coins collected from surplus areas.

During September, preference for Allied Military Marks over indigenous currency was again generally reported in the Western Military District. This preference is now associated with black market operations in which U.S. Troops are involved. In BAVARIA, isolated cases have been informally reported where military personnel sought to exchange indigenous currency for Allied Military Marks at a premium sometimes as high as 100 per cent.

Public Finance

The Minister President for NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN, Dr. Reinhold Maier,

serving as Minister of Finance, has assumed the duties formerly exercised by the Oberfinanzpräsident with respect to the levying and collection of taxes. Budgets are now to be under the supervision of the Finance Ministry. Dr. Heinrich Köhler, Landesbezirk President of the recently-created Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN, has taken charge of finances for that area. Dr. Wilhelm Mattes, a former Finance Minister of BADEN, has been appointed Finance Minister of the newly-formed GREAT HESSE. He is now preparing plans for the organization of public finance for the State.

Questionnaires to be used by Gemeinden and Stadtkreise in reporting revenues and expenditures during 1944 and for the first and second quarters of 1945 have already been distributed partially in BAVARIA, and NORTH BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. Returns will provide complete data on local government finances during the specified period. Budget estimates in the Western Military District will have to be revised upon transferral of assumption of occupation costs from the local to the State Governments.

Denazification of public finance offices and financial institutions is reported complete in the Western Military District. The Germans have made strenuous efforts to locate replacements in the realization that this task is essentially a German problem. Committees to survey and assist in securing replacements are common.

Financial Institutions

In BAVARIA, the volume of giro transactions has more than doubled since the beginning of the occupation from transactions involving RM 1515.1 million in May 1945 to RM 3207.9 in September. Giro transactions with places outside of BAVARIA have increased almost sixfold since May.

In BAVARIA, claims based on insurance written after 8 May or claims arising after V-E Day based on insurance written before that date are being paid in full. However, claims which occurred prior to 8 May are being met in full only where the claim does not exceed RM 1,000. In the case of larger claims, installments varying from 40 to 10 per cent are being paid inversely to the size of the claim. In WIESBADEN, premiums are being paid fairly well by policy holders now in the city, but benefits are not being paid, except in the case of certain small claims.

During September, the par value of all stocks traded on the MUNICH Stock Exchange

amounted to RM 1,694,000 and RM 915,000 of bonds were traded. Prices generally rose until mid-September, but towards the last third of the month offers exceeded bids by a substantial margin with consequently prices. The reversal in trend is attributed to the announcement of confiscations, dismantling, and shipping abroad of certain key-enterprises.

Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control

Instructions Nos. 2 and 3 to Military Government Finance Officers regarding applications for special licenses to engage in transactions prohibited by Laws Nos. 52 and 53 will soon be distributed through channels. Instruction No. 3 is designed to remove, through the technique of licenses, the prohibitions imposed by the specified laws on certain

types of transactions which are clearly in the interest of Military Government or which do not in any way defeat the objectives of Military Government. Whereas Instructions No. 2 provides instructions for the processing of applications, No. 3 defines the action which certain designated levels of Military Government may take with respect to such requests.

Property Control

Preparation of lists of property registered by the Reichskommissar (Alien Property Custodian) are being prepared from microfilm copies of Reichskommissar property card files. These lists, when completed, will be transmitted to the field for action. Properties of Brown, Boveri, and Co. GmbH have been ordered taken into custody in the U.S. Zone. Studies continue on Rüstungskontor and Industriekontor organization and records.

Public Health

Communicable Diseases

Incidence of communicable diseases for the week ending 5 October is shown in Appendix "A". Case rates are shown in Appendix "B". Diphtheria and typhoid fever are showing a decrease in a few areas in the Zone, though generally they continue prevalent.

Bavaria: Diphtheria incidence continues unchanged, with an average of 106 cases and six deaths reported weekly in each Regierungsbezirk. Typhoid fever continues to decline slowly (188 cases were reported in the entire State, compared with 200 for the last week in August); however, a slight increase is reported in Regierungsbezirk OBER-BAYERN. Outbreaks in Landkreise TRAUN-STEIN and DACHAU are under control.

Great Hesse: Diphtheria is on the increase in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, with 97 cases reported for the past week. According to plan, immunizations have been begun against both diphtheria and scarlet fever in most of the Kreise in the Regierungsbezirk.

Venereal Diseases

The program to combat venereal disease continues, under close supervision by Military Government throughout the Zone. While penicillin therapy has been initiated for a few civilians, no real program can be implemented until penicillin stocks arrive from the United

States, in accordance with recent War Department approval of a request by this headquarters (for allocation of these stocks see supply control). An example of the type of problem now being met is seen in the necessity for a military guard at the venereal disease hospital at OBEROSTEN (near REICHELSHEIM, Regierungsbezirk HESSEN). Several patients had left before completion of treatment. As a further precaution, clothes were taken from the women and conspicuous white uniforms issued.

Bavaria: Incidence of gonorrhea is slowly increasing.

U. S. Sector, Berlin: The Kommandatura has directed specific activities of the City Health Department towards control of venereal diseases, major requirements being detention and treatment. Five hundred hospital beds in the U.S. Sector have been allocated for this purpose.

Hospitals

A shortage of hospital beds continues to constitute a major public-health problem in many parts of the Zone. A survey of tuberculosis conditions in NORTH WURTTEMBERG-BADEN discloses that vacancies in hospitals and sanatoria fall far short of the number of known cases. Shortages of labor and building materials militate against improvement of the situation in the near future.

Shortage of fuel is becoming increasingly serious with the approach of winter. The majority of institutions in Regierungsbezirk HESSEN have only a fraction of the coal required, and no possibility of converting their furnaces into wood burners.

Medical Supplies

Difficulties in providing medical supplies are based on a lack of adequate directive to lower operating units on procedures to be followed. Difficulties in re-establishing normal German trade channels contribute to the problem, with transportation an important element. Requisitioning procedures for critical items not available from civilian sources is not sufficiently understood.

Veterinary

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ: Incidence of hog cholera has declined in Landkreise PASSAU and WEGSCHEID, but has increased in the adjoining Landkreise GRIESBACH and VILSHOFEN. A quarantine line has been established through VILSHOFEN and the western boundary of GRIESBACH. Immunization of healthy swine is being conducted. Slaughtered infected animals are being salvaged for food under veterinary supervision.

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease (22 cases) was reported in WEGSCHEID. There were no deaths; all cases were mild. The farm involved borders on AUSTRIA, and there is a possibility that the disease was introduced by traffic crossing the border.

Nursing

910 nurses are serving in the various hospitals in FRANKFURT.

Military Government and German civil officials are planning the reopening of nursing schools in Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN.

Denazification

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern: A committee of five civilian doctors has been selected to form a board to supervise the dismissal of all nazi medical personnel in MUNICH, in accordance with present directives. Similar boards have been set up for dentists.

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken: Denazification of German Public Health Officials and orientation of a newly-appointed supervisor of Public Health Nurses continues in WÜRZBURG.

Regierungsbezirk SCHWABEN: Because of unsatisfactory political qualifications, there are no veterinarians practicing in the Regierungsbezirk.

Nutrition

Nutritional deficiencies in children under two years of age are readily apparent in BERLIN. Of 295 children examined in FRANKFURT recently, 82 per cent showed some signs of malnutrition and 48 per cent were definitely undernourished. Infant mortality is running more than 50 per 100 live births in BERLIN and 37 per 100 in FRANKFURT.

Public Welfare

Public Assistance

Statistical reports from NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN show only four per cent of the population receiving relief, compared with eight per cent for the U. S. Zone as a whole.

The City of FRANKFURT now estimates that its relief expenditures for the year will total between RM 35 and 40 million.

Child Welfare

A serious shortage of trained child welfare personnel is reported throughout the Zone. During the nazi regime, the major child welfare activities were carried on by the Hitler-Jugend and the NSV. Personnel not employed

by those organizations are difficult to find. In service training programs have been set up in MUNICH and FRANKFURT to attempt to meet the need.

Child welfare officials in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN were hard put to find accommodations for 600 refugee children who arrived in two unannounced trains during the week. They were eventually scattered among already overcrowded children's institutions.

MUNICH reports more prospective homes for children than there are children for adoption, in spite of the large number of illegitimate children produced by the nazi drive for more and better babies. 700 have been placed for adoption in recent months with 400 more placements in process.

The shortage of suitable buildings for children's institutions has made it impossible for the Jugendämter of Regierungsbezirk KASSEL to provide institutional care for the 400 children who have been sentence by Military Government courts to institutions. The children are either on probation or in temporary care in an unsuitable orphanage.

Private Agencies

The Arbeitswohlfahrt, an important private welfare agency before the nazi era, has requested authority to reorganize, and provide for the needs of the members of the workers. In STUTTGART and FRANKFURT approval has been given, and in MUNICH the application is under consideration.

The Red Cross in Landkreis ESCHWEGE (near Regierungsbezirk KASSEL) has operated a transient camp which, to date, has cared for 120,000 refugees, providing food, clothing and billets as necessary.

Mass Feeding

The city of WIESBADEN has produced mass feeding plans designed to provide one hot meal daily for 20,000 persons. Supplementary facilities for an additional 17,500 are available in restaurants, and it is estimated that, should a great emergency arise, 54,000 could be feed. The plan calls for six kitchens and fifteen food distribution centers in schools, churches, and restaurants. The principal employees will be engaged by the city and the additional personnel provided by volunteers from private agencies. As an

addition to the mass feeding, WIESBADEN, like other German cities and towns, is planning to establish "warming halls" where people who have no fuel in their homes may go to get warm.

Refugees

The Western Military District has issued an order requiring that preparations be made to receive 500,000 refugees in both GREAT HESSE and NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN by March 1946, at the rate of 100,000 a month in each state. The Minister of the Interior of NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN has accordingly issued an decree requiring the Landräte to prepare to receive refugees to the extent of ten per cent of the population of the Kreis.

Welfare officers throughout the Zone are confident that the German welfare authorities, public and private, will exert themselves to the fullest possible extent to provide welfare services and facilities for these refugees whom they look upon as "their own people".

Care of Persecuted Persons

The Municipal Office for Aiding the Politically, Racially and Religious Persecuted in WIESBADEN gave advice and help to 1600 cases involving 3,000 persons during the month. 329 new cases, including 167 persons from concentration camps, were assisted. RM 75,400 was paid out of public and private agency funds for assistance and RM 49,000 in loans.

Education and Religion

Education

An amendment covering libraries and youth activities to the 7 July Directive on the Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany was published by this headquarters on 25 October. The directive provides for the reopening of educational libraries, the removal of nazi literature, the periodic inspection of libraries after opening, and authorizes encouragement of the formation of voluntary groups of young people for cultural, religious, and recreational purposes.

The quota of displaced persons permitted to attend German medical schools has been raised from four per cent to ten per cent of the total enrollment. Applicants are subject to the following qualifications:

They must show that their medical education had already begun and was directly interrupted by circumstances of the war;

They must have passed the psysikum (pre-medical) examination and be taking only clinical subjects;

They must not have already obtained a degree in medicine from any university;

They must be intellectually superior.

Schools will be forced to suspend operations in many localities with the onset of cold weather, unless provisions can be made for adequate heating. Priority to schools for newly-manufactured stoves is helping the situation in some Kreise.

Inspections of school buildings have disclosed that in some localities the school buildings are not in a sanitary condition. A group of OFFENBACH parents voluntarily cleaned a school in their community when conditions were pointed out to them.

Preparations for the reopening of secondary schools in the U. S. Zone continue with the target date for reopening advanced to 1 December and the date for submission of proper information by German school authorities set at 10 November.

Youth Activities

Committees for organizing and directing youth activities have been formed and have begun to function in many Kreise. Detailed plans to co-operate with military units in sponsoring youth activities have been formulated

in Stadtkreis KASSEL. In PFORZHEIM a group of American soldiers have arranged meetings with boys ten to fifteen years of age in order to teach them American games.

Youth leaders of Landkreis WESERMÜNDE have been appointed for all Gemeinde. They are to carry out, in conjunction with local troops, a program of sports, work programs and handicraft classes for children between eight and fifteen years of age.

A report from the BREMEN Senator for Education indicates marked success in the program which has for three months employed children from twelve to sixteen years of age in clearing and repairing the public gardens, parks, and schools of BREMEN. Working four hours daily, the children were able to restore several school buildings for use, in anticipation of the reopening of secondary schools.

Religious Affairs

Permission was granted for reopening the following institutions during the past week:

Philosophical-theological college of St. Georgen, FRANKFURT.

Episcopal Seminary for Priests, LIMBURG.

Priester Seminar, FULDA.

Philosophical-theological Hochschule, and the Boy's Seminary, DILLINGEN.

Maristen Missions Seminary Furstenel, PASSAU.

Maristen Missions Seminary Furstenel, PASSAU.

At the German Evangelical Church Conference in STUTTGART the following subjects were explored: relief and welfare work of the German churches, aid to German churches from churches abroad, reestablishment of German church relationships to the World Council of Churches and other church groups abroad.

Approval was given by the Military Government Detachment for Regierungsbezirk KASSEL to the German Christian Endeavor in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL to reorganize. This organization, suspended by the nazis, was formerly affiliated with the International Christian Endeavor Union. Its revival should be a valuable addition to the program of youth activities under religious auspices.

Food and Agriculture

For data on disposition of foodstuffs damaged or subject to spoilage, and allocations of wheat and flour, see SUPPLY CONTROL.

Control of Farm Production

Farmers are slow to comply with the re-established system of control of farm production. In GREAT HESSE, three weeks after farm record cards were distributed, only 25 per cent had been completed. As a result, farm inspection is held back. The need for strong civil enforcement is evident. Food is reported to play a big part in the thinking of the civil administrators in BAVARIA. It is said that those who grow it are feared, and that they must not be offended or thwarted.

The need for control of food supplies at the source is documented by grain deliveries in September in GREAT HESSE, which amount to only one-third of the quota demanded by the Regional Food Office.

Milk

Milk deliveries last week as against 1944 were as follows:

BAVARIA	80 per cent
Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN	76 per cent
Regierungsbezirk KASSEL	85 per cent
NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG	70 per cent

Surprise spot checks on deliveries are improving them considerably.

Bavarian farmers are increasing the number of calves in their herds. Meat sold out of channels is undoubtedly profitable, it is therefore probable that milk which should go to the cities is being fed to calves. The milk allowance per calf has been increased recently from four to seven kilograms daily.

The control of the movement of raw milk and priority for its processing are receiving considerable attention. Civilian regional officials and some U. S. military are attempting to keep milk from leaving their areas. Until more refrigerator cars are made available, the cities must rely to a large extent on evaporated milk, the processing of which is hampered by lack of tin and coal.

Planting Areas for Non-Food Crops

Non-food crop area to be planted in 1945-46 is not to exceed the hectarage of 1944-45, and is as follows:

Region	Flax	Hops	Hemp	Tobacco
NORTH				
WÜRTTEMBERG	1,700	150	100	200
NORTH BADEN	500	50	200	3,900
BAVARIA	10,500	4,800	1,200	450
Regierungsbezirk				
WIESBADEN	1,100	—	100	150
Regierungsbezirk				
KASSEL	2,300	—	—	50
Total	16,100	5,000	1,600	4,750

Livestock Production Plan

Work stock will be held as closely as possible to the minimum required to carry on farm operations, dairy cattle at the maximum possible without interfering with the supply of meat requirements; slaughter cattle at the maximum possible on feed available; hogs, sheep, goats and poultry not above the 1945-46 level.

Black-Market Food Prices

With food getting scarcer, black market prices are rising. In two weeks' time in MUNICH, price rises were reported as follows:

Bread	60 per cent
Eggs	100 per cent
Pork	100 per cent
Withe Flour	67 per cent
Beef	33 per cent

Police measures frequently have resulted in driving black market operators off the streets, but anyone who goes into a shop to buy shoes, window glass, furniture, or electric appliances, will be served only if foodstuffs or cigarettes are added to the price. This type of black market makes price control almost impossible.

Edible Oil Production

Revised figures for edible oil production follow in metric tons:

	Previous estimate		Present estimate	
	Seeds	Extraction at 36 per cent	Seeds	Extraction at 36 per cent
1945	55,000	20,000	25,000	9,000
1944	12,000	4,300	12,000	4,300
Total	67,000	24,300	37,000	13,300

Trade and Commerce

Barter

Scarcity of commodities is causing hoarding, distrust of the currency, and barter. Scarcity of goods influences transactions more than the money involved, so that price control becomes increasingly difficult. Production is crippled because of the sterilization of masses of material lacking one or two essential complete manufacture or assembly. Exchange of commodities is limited to the extent that food, coal, or gasoline can be bartered. Merchants sell their scarce commodities only to their well known established customers.

The establishment of a currency on a basis understandable in its implications to the average German is of first importance. Commodities for which the currency may be used directly must be brought into the economy as soon as possible, thereby eliminating the use of scarce commodities as a medium of exchange. The present system of barter will hold back the re-establishment of the production necessary for GERMANY to feed, cloth, and house itself.

The Military Districts have been directed that: Procurement of gift and souvenir items from German sources and distribution to U. S. troops will be made through Army Exchange Service in accordance with current policies and directives of this headquarters; German civilian stores selling such items directly and exclusively to U. S. troops will be prohibited; Such civilian stores in existence will be closed immediately, an inspection and audit of their accounts be made, and a complete report submitted to this headquarters.

Interzonal and Foreign Trade

At a meeting of U. S. and French Military Government representatives, the U. S. re-

presentative explained the position of this headquarters in regard to interzonal trade, which is unrestricted except for a list of ten items in short supply. The French representatives stated that their Zone Commander has taken the position that France is responsible for the balance of foreign trade in the French Zone of Germany. Therefore, if imports exceed exports in value, the Government of FRANCE would be primarily responsible for making up the difference. In order to retain available goods for export to pay for imports, the French authorities will permit goods to be drained from their Zone in interzonal trade only if an equal value of goods is shipped into the Zone. The French authorities stated that this policy would be pursued until GERMANY is treated as an economic unit. In their opinion, only when this point is reached will there be free interzonal trade. The French representatives favored the plan of treating Germany as an economic unit and establishing a Central German Administrative Agency for Foreign Trade.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN received RM 2,905,093 of goods from the French Zone against shipment of goods amounting to RM 1,370,024 during September. Consumer goods and machinery are currently the principal items of interzonal trade, resulting in a greater movement of goods from the more highly industrialized French Zone to the predominantly agricultural U. S. Zone.

Most requests for export from the U. S. Zone are for spare parts for heavy machinery and electrical equipment. This type of demand must be considered in planning any future program for German export.

Manpower, Labor Relations and Social Insurance

Labor Relations

Great Hesse: Increased public interest in the formation of labor unions is reflected by the increase in the number of shop-steward elections. One of the most interesting (both because of the number of participants and the percentage of eligible voters casting ballots) was the election at the I. G. Farben Plant at HÖCHST, where 4,008 of 4,332 eligible voters elected seventeen shop stewards, including one woman.

North Württemberg-Baden: Unions in ten Kreise are seeking affiliation with the WÜRTTEMBERG Trade Union League, including unions with a membership of 25,000 in the STUTTGART area, and an additional 35,000 outside STUTTGART. The application of the Württemberg Trade Union League for official recognition has been approved. Plans have been made for a convention of elected delegates to clarify its democratic organization.

Bavaria: A general complaint in Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ on wage structures is that wages are inadequate and that "take-home" pay is entirely too low because of the excessive taxes and deductions made from the employees' gross earnings. It has been recommended that a study be made of the burdensome tax levied on the wages of the low-paid employees.

Labor Allocation

Landkreis STRAUBING (Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ) is filling its labor shortage in potato digging by using discharged nazis, including former Ortsgruppenleiters. The farmers dislike accepting these hard-to-handle workers, but nevertheless they are being charged by the German Labor Director with responsibility of reporting the loss or release of these workers to the Arbeitsamt.

There has been no increase in unemployment in Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN. An increased demand for more skilled workers

cannot be met. The problem of employment for the man physically handicapped is serious. One Labor Office has engaged a disabled man for the purpose of finding positions for the disabled.

A Displaced Persons center has established employment offices in camps in AUGSBURG. A director of employment has been appointed, and will shortly visit all displaced Persons' camps in Regierungsbezirk SCHWABEN to establish similar offices.

SCHWABEN will meet the problem of sudden snowfalls by designating 300 laborers to be made available for that purpose. In general, unskilled workers, not fully employable elsewhere, have been selected.

The German Labor Offices of NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN reveal that the greatest unemployment exists in the cities among clerical and metal workers, while the most severe shortages of labor exist among able-bodied laborers, building workers, and farm and forestry workers. Requests have been made for additional Prisoner-of-War Companies to meet the quota of needed forestry workers.

Social Insurance

Three paramount problems exist: Finding funds to pay benefits as heretofore provided by law or making reductions therein to match available income; interzonal administration, particularly in BREMEN and the divided states of WÜRTTEMBERG and BADEN; restoring the functions of accident insurance agencies which are either no longer functioning, or not functioning at all, in U.S. Zone. The Southwest Union of Accident Insurance Associations of MANNHEIM called a conference of all industrial accident insurance associations in the U.S. Zone at HEIDELBERG on 24 October, and reached a general agreement on recommendations to Military Government and the State Governments on the restoration of accident insurance coverage and benefit payments in the U.S. Zone.

Housing, Building Materials and Construction

Housing

An improvement has been noted in the progress of essential housing repairs in GREAT HESSE. Lumber and roofing materials have been made available to some extent, and notice has been received of allocation of glass from BAVARIA. A recent population and room-occupancy survey indicates that in January 1946 the available living space per person will average from 7 to 8 sq. meters.

Housing repairs in the badly bombed areas of Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN are progressing well. It has been suggested in MANNHEIM that the work day for building workers be extended from dawn to dusk, six days a week. The Oberbürgermeister of MANNHEIM has expressed approval, and will act on this suggestion.

Building Materials

Assignment of production of critical building materials was made to the Military Districts to meet the requirements of the German railway, inland-waterway and road and bridge construction.

There is an increasing flow of building materials into civilian channels, thus relieving,

in part, the serious materials shortages. Lack of coal continues to be the limiting factor in production.

Pit Props

A meeting of the Pit Prop Association was held on 16 October in GLADBECK. Two branch offices will be established in the U.S. Zone, one in WIESBADEN and the other in MUNICH. These offices will start functioning at the earliest possible date, under Military Government control, in order to take over the responsibilities from the Armies. Pit prop dealers will supply the mines direct as soon as their organization is complete.

From 8—13 October, the Eastern Military District produced 6,477 tons of pit props, compared with 7,843 tons for 1—7 October.

Lumber

At meetings of the lumber and saw-mill associations it was decided to establish central offices in the capitals of the three States. The associations will print a uniform "wood purchasing" ticket, which can be used throughout the zone.

Public Utilities

Electric

German Electric Utility Engineers and directors held a meeting with Army Engineers of the Western Military District in HEIDELBERG. Subjects discussed included: Present power supply and estimated requirements for this winter; Critical material requirements for electric companies; Need of a central power authority for the U.S. Zone to co-ordinate the requirements for and supply of power for the three newly-created German States; Need for conservation of water for use of electric hydro stations; Need for stein coal, by 1 January, for generating electric power to prevent a severe shortage in the U.S. Zone; Rationing plan for the conservation of electricity, to be placed in effect 1 November.

The consumption of electric power in the U.S. Zone (excluding BREMEN) decreased from 99,35,000 kilowatt hours for the week ending 6 October to 93,865,000 for the week ending 13 October.

The generation, imports, exports, and consumption of electric power in U.S. Zone for the week ending 13 October in thousands of kilowatt hours follow:

	EASTERN	WESTERN	DISTRICT	DISTRICT	TOTAL
Generated by Brown					
Coal	2,556	6,779			9,335
Generated by Stein					
Coal		142			124
Generated by Hydro	55,388	12,903			68,291
Total Generated	57,944	19,806			77,750
Imported	5,124	43,446			48,570
Total Generated & Imported	63,068	63,252			126,320
Exported	16,330	16,125			32,455
Consumption	46,738	47,127			93,865

Gas

Discussions were held with British representatives from the RUHR with reference to furnishing gas to FRANKFURT through gas pipe-line grid system. The following requirement factors (not including industrial requirements) and pipe-line grid conditions were considered: Total population served —

435,000; Civilian ration of 30 cubic meters per month for family of four; 180,000 cubic meters per day required for rationed civilian use and military requirements. Requirement from British through pipe-line grid is 100,000 cubic meters per day. The British pipe-line up to SIEGEN will be repaired in a few weeks. The pipe-line from SIEGEN to FRANKFURT is believed to be in good condition.

Transportation

Loss of Critical Supplies in Transit

German civilian guards are being placed on railroad cars to prevent theft of food and coal. Diversion of coal in transit from the RUHR is reported to run approximately ten per cent of loads for military use, and probably a greater percentage for civilian use. Previous to August, shipments were documented by the British Forces, but now that German civilians are billing the cars, wagon labels, instead of bearing the designation of the military organization or civil industrial plant with its location, will sometimes bear the single word "FRANKFURT", or "KOBLENZ". Some barges of coal were billed out of DUISBURG with only "U. S. Forces" on the waybill. To date this coal has not been located.

Instead of getting advance notice of the car numbers arriving, the consignee receives only a train number with notification of how many cars of coal are to arrive. In transit, the train is split up and the conductor's consists bearing the car numbers, remains with the conductor. The identity of the consist disappears when the train is split. Then, when less than the reported number of cars of coal arrives, an attempt is made to trace the missing cars, but sometimes they are never found.

Coal Shipments from the Ruhr

Coal shipments for the period October 1st through 14th are reported as follows in net long tons:

To	Allocated	Shipments						% Shipped Against Allocated		
		Rail		Water		Total		Sept	Oct	1-14
		Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	1-14			CHG
To	1-14	1-14	1-14	1-14	1-14	1-14	1-14	1-31	1-14	
WMD	120260	50420	51248	3390	28918	53810	80166	+50	61	67
EMD	111538	56461	75586	0	4114	56461	79700	+41	66	71
Bremen	40054	38228	36621	0	0	38228	36621	-5	69	91
Berlin	42896	38893	31953	0	0	38893	31953	-18	97	74
Austria	27090	17668	22396	0	0	17668	22396	+23	106	83
OCOT	130970	79095	90645	0	3065	79095	93710	+19	83	72
Total	473074	280765	308449	3390	36097	284155	344546	17	74	73

Coal Shipments from the Saar

For the period 1st October through 14th October coal shipments from the Saar are reported in metric tons as below. All shipments were by rail:

District	Allocated	Shipments				% Shipped Against Allocated		
		Oct		Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	1-14
		1-14	1-14	1-14	1-14			
Western Military District	3164		1259		1447	-14	94	46
Eastern Military District	5866		0		2481	—	—	43
OCT	27090		52966		20620	-61	96	77
Total	26120		54225		24548	-54	97	68

Supply Control

Medical Supplies

Theater Service Forces was directed to call forward from the United States 225,000 vials of penicillin. Allocation was made as follows: 112,500 Western Military District, 103,500 Eastern Military District, 9,000 U. S. Sector, BERLIN.

Shipment was directed to United States Forces AUSTRIA of five liters Weil Felix Antigen, which will be used for typhus control.

Clothing

Clothing for United Nations Displaced Persons has been allocated and shipment directed to the Military Districts, AUSTRIA and BERLIN. Because of the imminent arrival of additional supplies from the United Kingdom, the exact inventory position of Civil Affairs/Military Government clothing supplies is unknown. Theater Service Forces has been directed to operate the existing supplies and report any deficit to this headquarters, on which a demand will be made for additional requirements from surplus Army stocks.

Food

The Western Military District reported the following items of foodstuffs as damaged and subject to spoilage:

Milk, dry	200,000 lbs
Milk, Evaporated	100,000 lbs
Eggs, dried	600,000 lbs
Flour	2,550,000 lbs
Biscuits	2,950,000 lbs
Pulses	150,000 lbs
Fish	1,200,000 lbs

Authority was granted the Western Military District to sell the above listed items to German food agencies based on the landed cost prices established by the Quartermaster. If a reduction in prices is deemed necessary, the reduction will be determined by the report of survey made by the Food Inspection Detachments.

Austria

2,000 pounds of synthetic lemon powder have been released from military stocks for Civil Affairs/Military Government, United Sta-

tes Forces AUSTRIA, in lieu of vitamin C, which is not obtainable from indigenous resources.

Wheat and Flour

75,000 net long tons of wheat have been allocated to the French Group, Control Council, for use in the French Zone. 15,000 tons are scheduled to move during November at the rate of 500 tons per day from the FRANKFURT area. No further shipments are scheduled.

The following quantities of wheat and flour should be in storage on the continent on 1 January 1946 (net long tons):

	WHEAT	FLOUR
Western Military District	99,500	2,500
Eastern Military District	—	6,000
U. S. Sector, BERLIN	—	60,000
Total	99,500	68,500

No shortage is indicated for AUSTRIA, as no shipments are now anticipated in excess of quantities shown below.

Estimated issues of wheat and flour by areas for the October-December 1945 period are as follows:

	WHEAT (NIT)		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Western Military District	—	25,000	25,000
Eastern Military District	—	—	—
U. S. Sector, BERLIN	—	—	—
U. S. Zone AUSTRIA	—	—	(a)20,609
French Zone AUSTRIA	—	—	5,951
BREMEN Sub-District	—	—	—
Total Wheat	—	25,000	51,560

NOTE: (a) 8444 tons for US/French Zone of VIENNA.

	FLOUR (NLT)		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Western Military District	1,338	1,338	1,338
Eastern Military District	2,343	2,343	2,343
U. S. Sector, BERLIN	29,000	20,000	20,000
U. S. Zone AUSTRIA	—	—	—
French Zone AUSTRIA	—	—	—
BREMEN Sub-District	—	—	—
Total Flour	32,681	23,681	23,681

Industry

Organization

The announced plan for progressive withdrawal of Military Government Detachments from field operations emphasizes the necessity for full implementation of the organization of German Governmental Agencies in the three States if production control activities are to continue without serious interference.

Unless German Governmental Agencies are promptly organized and their personnel given sufficient freedom of movement throughout the U. S. Zone, recurring reports for production control purposes will be seriously delayed.

With the development of central statistical agencies in each State Government, efforts are being made to provide a means for co-ordinating and consolidating their data for the entire Zone. When the German State Governments are able to handle that operation, control from the Office of Military Government for GERMANY (U. S.) will be a relatively simple procedure.

Organization of the Council of Ministers and the Secretariat should serve to expedite the co-ordination of industrial activities and relieve the burden now imposed on Regional Detachments.

Production

The following is a listing of plants authorized to resume production through 27 October,

with indicated increase over the week ending 20 October:

Number of Plants

Week Ending

	20 Oct 45	27 Oct 45	Per Cent Increase
Electrical	106	114	7
Petroleum	8	8 (a)	—
Chemical	297	322 (b)	8
Building Materials & Construction	972	998 (c)	3
Solid Fuels and Mines	26	26 (d)	—
Machinery and Equipment	207	218	5
Metal Industry	84	85	1
Consumer Goods	561	575 (e)	3
Total	2,261	2,346	4

(a) Includes 2 oil refineries.

(b) Includes 73 plants — soap and cleansing agents.

64 plants — lacquer, paints, varnishes, oils and glues.

(c) Includes 872 saw mills.

(d) Includes 17 coal mines.

(e) Includes 66 plants — leather goods, leather soles and uppers.

91 plants — clothing, trousers, raincoats, shirts, hats, coats and dresses.

72 plants — household wares, furniture and utensils.

Machinery and Equipments

Machine Tools

Nine additional machine tools and equipment plants are operating. Of 575 plants in the Zone, 135 (24 per cent) are now in operation.

Agricultural and Food Processing Machinery

Agriculture implement plants: Three more are in operation; total operating is 87, or 49 per cent of the total of 177 available.

Food-Processing Machinery plants: Two more are in operation; total operating, 42, or 36 per cent of the total of 117 available.

Refrigerating Machinery plants: Three more plants are reported, bringing the total to 350. Two more are in operation; total operating is thirteen, or 37 per cent.

Optics

The following is the progress report of the Optical and Fine Mechanics Industry in the U. S. Zone:

Total number of plants 230
Plants operating 75

This is a 100 per cent increase over the number of plants operating last month.

Metals, Coal and Mining

Metals

10,000 tons of steel allotted to the U. S. Zone from steel plants in the British Zone have been equally divided between the two Military Districts.

The first heat of open-hearth steel from the Haidhof plant, MAXIMILIANSHÜTTE, was tapped 16 October. The furnace is now producing 125 tons per day. Another open-hearth furnace of similar capacity has been lighted, and will be producing steel about 1 November. This plant will start rolling sheet bar, the semi-finished material used to roll sheet steel, on 29 October.

Representatives of the German Economic Ministry in each State have been instructed to submit a plan for the collection of civilian steel requirements and distributions of allocations.

The Berkenhoff and Drebes plant, ASSLAR (GREAT HESSE) has started wiredrawing operations. Wire is urgently needed for the manufacture of nails.

Coal and Mining

Coal production in the U. S. Zone for the ending 6 October 1945 was as follows (in metric tons):

	Stein and Brown Coal	Peck Coal
Net Pithead Production	59,274	26,027
Used for Energy Distribution	24,697	—
Shipped to Briquette Plants	15,393	97
Available for Distribution	17,359	24,250
Briquettes Available for Distribution	5,621	129

The situation at the potash mines near HERSFELD remains unsatisfactory. Shipments from stockpiles are being retarded by lack of coal for drying the material and by shortage of cars.

The copper mine at SONTRA has been ordered by Military Government to pull out all salvagable underground equipment and cease pumping. An investigation of the equipment available at this mine is being made to determine disposition either for use in other

mines in the U. S. Zone or for reparations purposes.

A German laboratory report on tests of available army explosives for use in coal mines showed the material does not meet safety requirements for underground use. Adequate supplies, however, are available in the U. S. Zone for use in BAVARIA, and the Western Military District is obtaining an adequate supply from the British Zone.

Distribution: Coal-consuming agencies in the U. S. Zone generally are without knowledge of their actual needs, thereby making wise allocation difficult. Allocations of coal are made on paper, but actual deliveries of coal rarely conform to the outline of the original plan, and frustration is constant. Factors contributing to this situation are as follows:

Allocations are made without sufficient integration with capability to move the designated amount to the specific destination.

When the shortage of transportation makes a new supply movement plan necessary, it is too late to reallocate equitably, with the result that, under existing priorities, essential food processing is frequently penalized. Consignees without storage space for the coal offload so slowly that recently almost five times the average number of cars were reported under load.

Diversions of coal in transit occur due to loss by theft, unauthorized requisition, or deliberate misrouting of the transport.

A primary need of a stable economy is the ability to plan production, and some assurance that lawlessness is not the only way to achieve an objective. Attempts are being made to improve documentation of freight, and guards are being placed on trains. The revision of allocations to conform with human needs and also with revised capabilities of movement remain problems to be solved. Shipments from the RUHR against allocations run much higher to the British Zone than to the U. S. Zone. More cars and faster turn around time with prompter loadings are needed, as well as better planning against stocks on hand.

For data on loss of coal in transit and shipments from the RUHR and the SAAR, see TRANSPORTATION.

Chemicals

Pharmaceuticals

The soap industry shows a monthly production of 1,883 tons during September of all types of soap and soap powders. The estimated civilian soap requirements for the U. S. Zone are 14,000 tons monthly. The limiting factor is the supply of fats.

The Western Military District has been advised that requirements for hollow glassware be obtained through interzonal trade, rather than by the organization and activation of new manufacturing facilities.

A request has been made that 20,000 lbs. of Mitigal per month for the next six months be obtained from the British Zone for the treatment of scabies among the civilian population of the U. S. Zone.

Recommendation was made that all pancreas glands used in the manufacture of insulin be collected and processed at the I. G. Farbenindustrie, HÖCHST, since the quality of the product of this plant is known to be satisfactory, and sufficient facilities exist to supply the entire U. S. Zone requirements.

Requirements of 40,000 gallons of nitrous oxide gas per month will be met after 1 November, at the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at HÖCHST.

Rubber Products

Arrangements have been made with the Fift Air Division (HANAU) for transfer of 150 tons of salvaged tires to the Hessische Gummiwaren Werke for reclamation and use in the manufacture of belting.

Fertilizers

A stock of 2,000 tons of phosphate rock was located in AUGSBURG, which will be converted into super phosphate fertilizer.

Photographic Material

Release of 87½ tons of gelatine for photographic film production was authorized to BELGIUM. Stocks of gelatine on hand are adequate to meet U. S. Zone requirements.

General

Zellstoff Fabrik Wald-Hof at KELHEIM has been authorized to continue research on sulfite liquors with the following objectives: The in-

crease in the fatty content of yeast to supplement protein food content; The extraction of tanning materials from sulfite liquors; The production of sulfite pulps which will compare more favorably with sulfate pulps.

A recurring monthly release of 1½ tons chlorine was authorized to the Corps of Engineers for sterilization of water supply for FRANKFURT, BAD HOMBURG AND WIESBADEN.

Soda ash production at Kalli Chemie Werke A. G., HEILBRONN, was started 15 October. Initial production is at the rate of 90 tons per day, which can be maintained as long as coal is supplied. This is the only soda ash production in the U. S. Zone. Annual requirements have been estimated at 168,000 tons.

Süddeutsche Kalkstickstoff-Werke, A. G., reveals a marked progress in repairing the plant. The Saal unit of this company is producing lime at 50 per cent capacity, using coal on hand. The Hart unit, which produces calcium carbide, and the Trostberg unit, which produces calcium cyanamid, are prepared to start operations immediately on receipt of coal and coke. The minimum operation of the carbide plant is based on ten per cent of full capacity, and such operation will start as soon as coke arrives. Coal allotment for twenty per cent operation is expected this month.

The Hart unit will shortly receive a supply of bauxite which will enable it to produce alumina base cement at the rate of 150 tons per day. The furnaces used are not suitable for calcium carbide production, hence no interference with higher priority production exists. No coal or coke is required for this production, as only hydro-electrical energy is used.

A stock of 7,000 tons of large lump calcium carbide suitable for cyanamid production has been located in container cars. This product is not suitable for acetylene generation, but in an emergency can be moved to the Wacker plant at BURGHAUSEN and made suitable for acetylene generation. A maximum of 25 tons per day can be so processed. Lack of containers prevents immediate accomplishment of this program.

The Alex-Wacker plant, BURGHAUSEN, is producing calcium carbide at 60—70 tons per day, and has a reasonable stock on hand to produce dry cleaning solvents and other essential products. Lack of salt still hampers operations.

Consumer Goods

Leather

Lack of coal is curtailing operations of most plants. The barter trade is greatly disturbing leather and shoe industries. The Economic Offices of the three States have formulated regulations pertaining to barter, and the necessary steps will be taken to enforce them.

Wood Working

The basket industry in the COBURG-KRONACH-LICHTENFELS area of northern BAVARIA was analyzed during the past week to determine production possibilities for food hampers which were urgently required for transportation of foods.

Estimated productive capacity of this area: 70,000 potato baskets of 30-kilogram class per month.

Current production of 30-40 kilogram class potato baskets by conversion of stocks of ammunition baskets in Landkreis COBURG: 18,750 baskets per month.

Chief problems: procurement of large willow material from SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN for splitting in BREMEN and weaving in BAVARIA; establishment of suitable priorities on production of potato baskets to insure adequate transportation facilities; arrangement between German civilian agencies for shipment out of U. S. Zone of finished fancy basketware in return for raw round and split willow materials received.

Paper and Paper Products

Book publishers have selected three standard types of paper, which will be used for all publications until paper manufacture is sufficiently productive to be able to handle selected varieties.

Handicraft

A civilian advisory committee has been formed for the industry in GREAT HESSE.

An investigation is being made in BAVARIA and NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN of the licensing program in the Handicraft Industry, and also of the progress that has been made in the denazification of the industry.

Light Metals

Arrangements have been completed for procurement of sheet steel from BAVARIA for

stove manufacturers. The manufacturers and the Regional Economic Office for GREAT HESSE were instructed to work out an allocation of coke to the stove industry from stocks possessed by primary producers in the steel industry who will not be authorized to resume operations. Eighty, five per cent of stove production capacity in the U. S. Zone is concentrated in Landkreise DILLKREIS and BIEDENKOPF (GREAT HESSE).

Ceramics

A survey of the dental porcelain industry in the U. S. Zone indicates that production of ceramic teeth has been seriously curtailed because of lack of fuel. The manufacture of thermoplastic teeth, which is carried out in small electric furnaces, is being expanded and most of the present production of dental porcelain is accounted for by this process. Manufacturers anticipate difficulty in obtaining future requirements of the thermoplastic mix, which is prepared by dental supply houses from raw materials that are becoming increasingly scarce.

There is no production of sanitary-ware articles in the U. S. Zone, because of lack of fuel. Stocks of unburned ware are on hand, and production can begin without delay when fuel supplies are available. There were four plants in the U. S. Zone capable of producing sanitary ware. However, a survey reveals that the large plant of the Tonwarenfabrik Schwandorf, at SCHWANDORF, BAVARIA, which produced nearly RM 1,500,000 of material, was completely demolished during the war. Production capacity of the three remaining plants is insufficient to supply the minimum civilian requirements based on 1932 consumption.

The household porcelain factories have been badly hit by the denazification program. Three of the larger plants claim that they are unable to operate due to the loss of key personnel. However, local Military Government Detachments believe that operations will be resumed within a short time.

U. S. troops have purchased RM 2,113,465 worth of household porcelain as of 1 October. Outstanding orders amount to RM 456,650.

There is a critical shortage of electrical porcelain, and it is expected that production can be resumed as quickly as coal becomes available.

Restitution Control

The NETHERLANDS Government has presented claims for approximately 2,000 items of steamship and pumping material. This property is alleged to have been taken from The NETHERLANDS by the Germans and delivered to various shipping companies at BREMEN (including the North German Lloyd).

The French have asked for the restitution of thoroughbred horses, allegedly taken from France, and for foals of this stock. Over one hundred of the horses claimed are listed by registered names.

A claim for the Royal Train formerly belonging to the Queen of The NETHERLANDS is being investigated. An attempt is being made to have cars brought together at a central point for identification and then moved to The NETHERLANDS.

BELGIUM has requested the return of 27 grams of radium. To date a search has been unsatisfactory. The Military Districts have been requested to institute a search of their areas.

Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
for Week Ending 5 October 1945

APPENDIX "A"

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Popu- lation	Cases, Deaths Typhus Fever House-born Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Tuberculosis Lung and Larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Paratyphoid	Infectious Diseases	Food Poisoning	Unusual Fever	Infectious Diseases	Scabies	Infestous Jaundice	Malaria	Encephalitis epidemic	Melitus	Mumps				
Kassel	1,159,153	C	—	—	—	—	77	16	11	6	2	4	1	123	51	33	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	*	2	
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	C	1	—	—	—	84	29	52	1	6	—	—	—	210	39	14	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*
Hessen	910,471	C	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Württemberg	1,908,000	P	—	—	—	—	—	104	28	46	2	11	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Baden	1,420,750	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	42	39	2	8	—	—	146	38	16	7	—	17	*	1	—	—		
Bremen (Encl.)	558,096	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	15	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Schwaben	949,043	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	21	64	1	10	—	—	45	22	11	1	6	—	—	8	*	—		
Oberbayern	1,932,163	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	22	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ober- and Mittelfranken	1,898,220	C	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	29	46	10	16	—	—	2	193	40	14	18	10	—	57	—	—	
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	1,605,274	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	20	276	33	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Mainfranken	910,980	C	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Berlin (US Sector)	800,000	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	24	104	—	—	—	—	3	161	17	208	9	81	—	—	2		
TOTAL	15,233,752	C	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1355	271	711	58	60	5	8,1198	299	428	88	119	17	1	42	617	—		
										72	6	133	7	—	1	2	—	36	3	10	—	6	—	5	—		

NOTE: *No data submitted

Communicable Disease Rates for United States Zone of Germany
Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

1945	Week Ending	United States Zone of Germany														Sum												
		Typhus Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis of Lung and Larynx	Whooping Cough	Gonorrhœa	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery	Infectious Jaundice	Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza	Cases							
8 June	3.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	.8	—	14.68	—	—	34	.68	.89	.13	
15 June	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	—	8.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04	
22 June	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	—	15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
29 June	1.93	—	.11	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	—	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
6 July	.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
13 July	1.68	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	—	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
20 July	.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	—	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
27 July	.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	—	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
3 Aug.	.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	—	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
10 Aug.	.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	.51	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—
17 Aug.	.29	—	—	—	—	—	35.93	11.38	14.55	.55	3.08	.34	.67	39.85	9.87	13.03	2.87	12.73	—	.04	2.02	16.63	—	.13	.88	1.26	.97	.17
24 Aug.	.20	—	—	—	—	—	36.42	11.30	16.32	.99	3.07	.31	.31	41.64	9.86	12.63	2.63	8.88	.03	—	.75	22.73	—	.07	.85	1.60	.96	—
31 Aug.	.39	—	—	—	—	—	41.56	9.62	21.70	2.07	3.75	.12	.47	45.04	14.27	17.83	3.01	7.54	.12	—	.44	14.79	—	.08	.59	3.17	1.17	—
7 Sept.	.03	—	—	—	—	—	44.06	11.30	27.13	2.73	2.31	.11	.51	24.67	6.96	16.11	1.72	7.62	.11	—	.98	29.36	—	—	.47	2.97	.27	.07
14 Sept.	.05	—	—	—	—	—	46.59	11.33	17.21	.74	3.35	.29	.49	37.78	9.77	18.03	2.82	6.42	—	—	1.27	22.45	—	.03	.57	1.68	.20	—
21 Sept.	.19	—	—	—	—	—	41.10	8.90	23.08	2.10	1.52	.39	.19	33.44	8.20	16.45	2.45	5.52	.14	—	.27	21.31	—	.07	.27	1.17	.27	.04
28 Sept.	.11	—	—	—	—	—	46.43	13.03	26.50	1.89	2.98	.11	.51	43.75	11.84	14.45	2.51	3.70	.22	—	.54	23.85	—	—	.87	1.67	.15	—
5 Oct.	.10	—	.03	—	—	—	46.25	9.25	24.27	1.98	2.05	.17	.27	40.89	10.21	14.61	3.00	4.06	.58	.03	1.43	21.06	—	—	.41	2.25	.20	.17
Four Month Average		1.34	—	—	—	—	30.12	9.95	16.85	1.16	2.51	.22	.36	26.15	6.67	9.71	1.90	10.18	.33	—	.51	21.12	—	.06	.61	1.65	.65	.03

APPENDIX "B"

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

BAVARIA

23 OCTOBER 1945



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